

Diagnostic Analysis

April 2015



**On Behalf of the City of Seattle,
Office of City Auditor**

Opportunities for Evidence-Based Technical Assistance

Preface: OJP Diagnostic Center Confidentiality Policy

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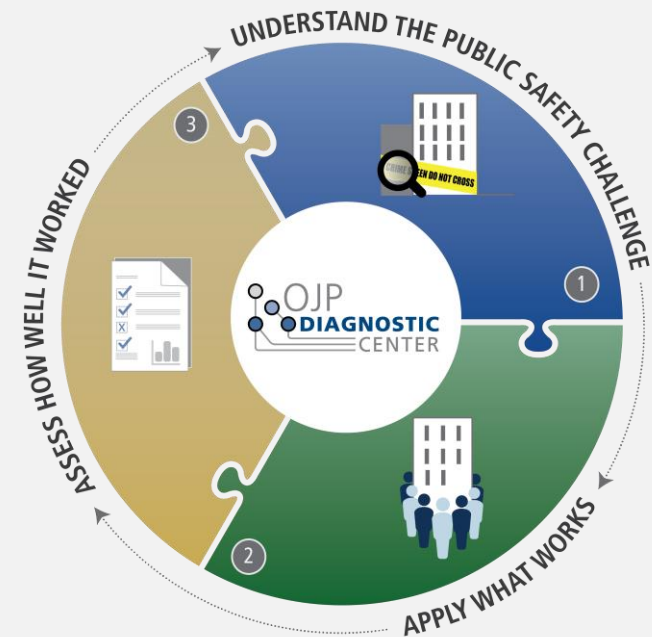
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Preface: About this Document

- ▶ This document is part of the technical assistance package provided by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Diagnostic Center in response to a request for assistance from the City of Seattle, Office of City Auditor.
- ▶ Through services provided across OJP's many programs, the Diagnostic Center aims to fulfill a nationwide call from the criminal justice community to improve access to information on what works in preventing and controlling crime, as well as provide guidance on how to implement data-driven programming. Diagnostic Center services are customized for each community's crime problem.
- ▶ The purpose of this document is to:
 - *Identify and analyze factors* that contribute to the issues identified in the request from the City of Seattle, Office of City Auditor.
 - *Recommend evidence- or practice-based solutions and promising practices* that address the contributing factors. The community is responsible for evaluating and selecting the practices they deem the best fit to implement in their community.
 - *Inform development of a response strategy*, in close coordination with the requesting community leaders, for implementing the recommended evidence-based solutions.



City of Seattle, Office of City Auditor

Diagnostic Analysis Overview

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 - Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) Request Overview
 - TTA Support Areas
 - Analytical Approach
- ▶ Analysis and Key Findings
 - Data Analysis
 - Community Response
 - Findings and Observations



The Office of City Auditor has requested assistance in determining the nature and extent of juvenile domestic violence in Seattle

Overview of the TTA Request from the City of Seattle, Office of City Auditor

- ▶ While reviewing the Seattle Youth Violence Prevention Initiative (SYVPI) in 2013, the Office of City Auditor discovered that juvenile domestic violence (JDV) accounts for a significant share of Seattle's juvenile violent crime arrests between 2008 and 2012
- ▶ Seattle's Office of City Auditor convened a multidisciplinary core team comprised of local law enforcement, juvenile justice (JJ) agencies, service providers and research partners to address JDV issues in the City of Seattle
- ▶ The Seattle Core Team (SCT) seeks technical assistance to determine the nature and extent of JDV in the City of Seattle and to assess and improve the City's capacity to address JDV through public services, both within and outside the JJ system

Seattle Core Team Agencies*



City of Seattle



University of Washington



King County



In concert with the SCT, the Diagnostic Center identified the following areas of support in fulfillment of the TTA request

Intended Outcome

Identify promising practices to reduce JDV, evaluate their applicability to Seattle's context and determine how to implement them most effectively across local stakeholder groups

Support

Support Area 1

JDV Data Assessment

Support Area 2

Gap Analysis of Existing JDV-related Services

Activities

- ▶ Perform baseline data collection to determine the nature and extent of JDV
- ▶ Identify primary and underlying factors contributing to JDV
- ▶ Recommend methodologies to improve data collection, analysis and information-sharing across the juvenile justice system

- ▶ Examine juvenile justice system response to JDV, including current intervention strategies
- ▶ Identify available JDV-related, community-based resources
- ▶ Evaluate the capacity and effectiveness of existing resources to address JDV
- ▶ Identify promising practices, resources and prevention measures to enhance systemwide JDV responses

Outputs

- ▶ Baseline indicators
- ▶ Data collection and information-sharing plan
- ▶ Data-driven action plan to reduce JDV
- ▶ Diagnostic Analysis
- ▶ Training and technical assistance (to be determined)

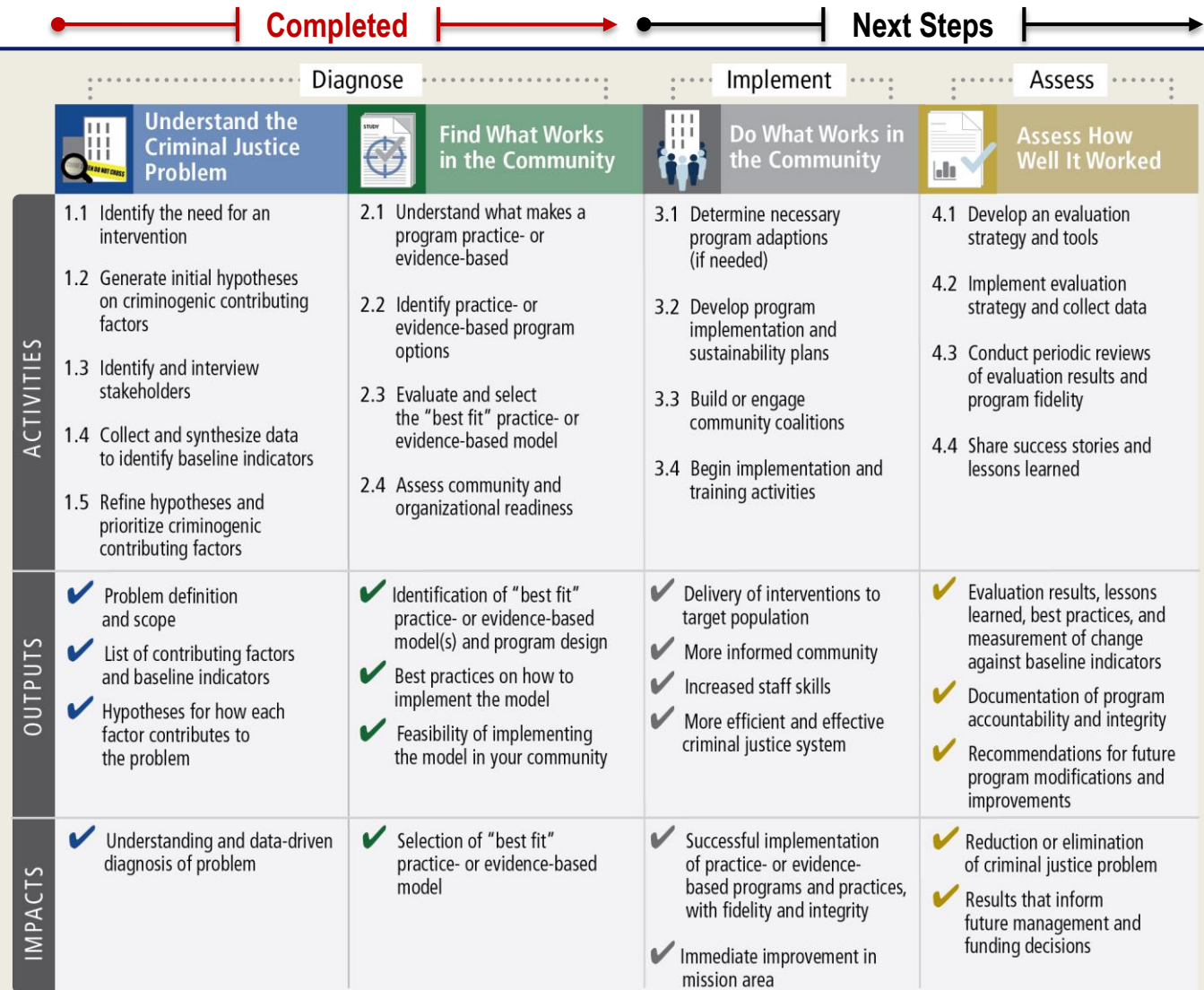
- ▶ Gap analysis
- ▶ Multi-disciplinary response strategy
- ▶ Performance-based measures
- ▶ Resource recommendations
- ▶ Peer-to-peer mentoring

The Diagnostic Center will work with the Office of City Auditor and community stakeholders to identify indicators that can be tracked over time to show progress toward intended outcomes



The OJP Diagnostic Center's defining characteristic is its data-driven approach to tackling persistent crime and public safety challenges

- ▶ Over the course of several months, the Diagnostic Center staff worked with the Office of City Auditor and other local stakeholders to “diagnose” the City of Seattle’s JDV-related crime problems and identify best fit solutions
- ▶ To ensure a comprehensive solution is developed, the Diagnostic Center analyzed the criminogenic factors that are most relevant to the request
- ▶ The Diagnostic Center’s data-driven approach to diagnosing the crime issue and mapping it to customized models will maximize the investment made by the City of Seattle and its Office of City Auditor to effect meaningful change



The OJP Diagnostic Center conducted in-depth interviews with the SCT to define the scope of JDV within the City of Seattle

The OJP Diagnostic Center conducted interviews and collected data from the SCT stakeholder groups to:

- ▶ Develop a baseline understanding of the local environment, including law enforcement operations
- ▶ Document the scope of JDV incidents and services provided
- ▶ Identify trends, strengths and opportunities to improve information-sharing and coordination of services
- ▶ Identify gaps in services against best practices and models

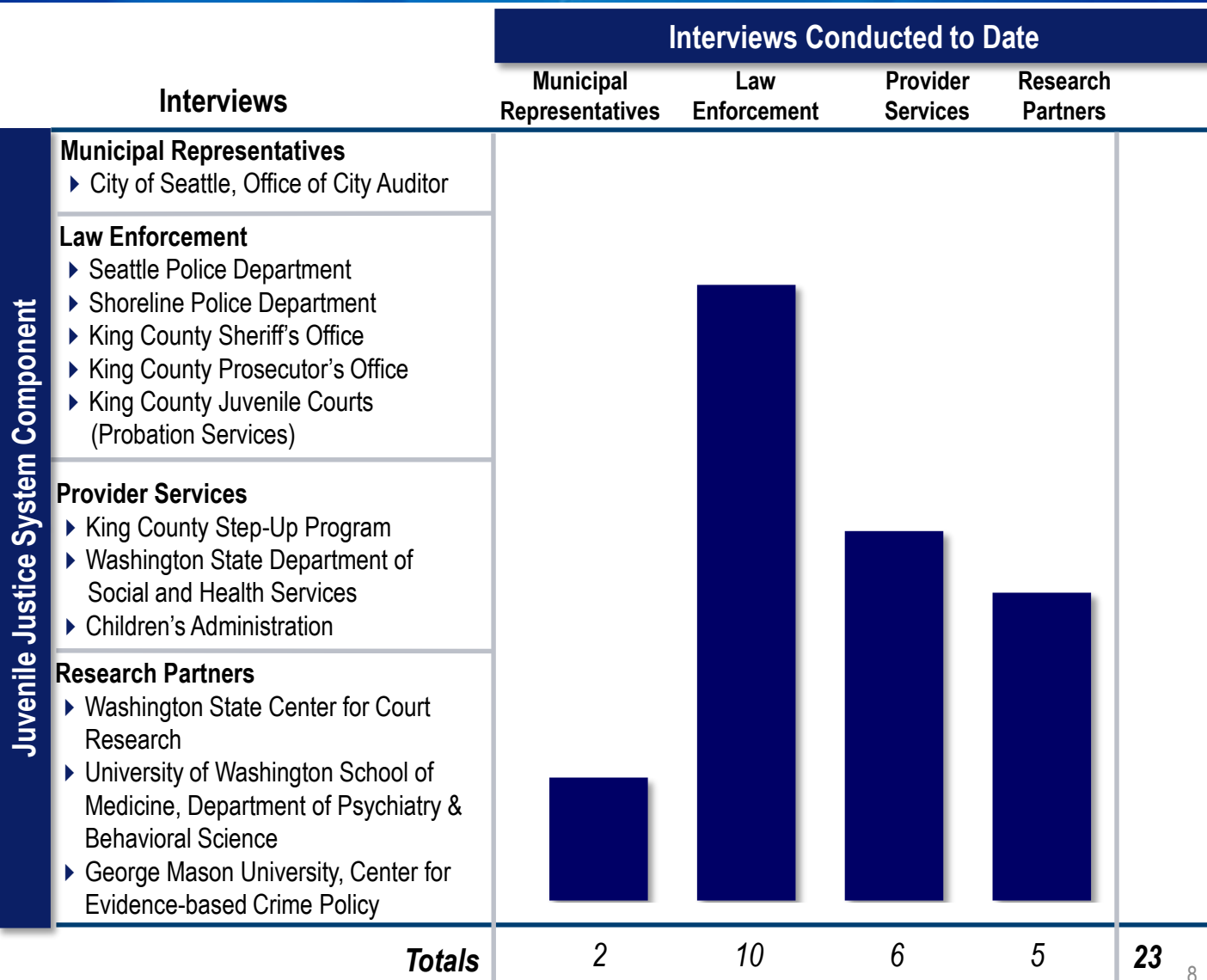


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Legal statutes define the parameters for the nature and scope of juvenile domestic violence

Scoping the Issue:

- ▶ Washington RCW § 26.50.010 defines “domestic violence” (DV) as:
 - (a) physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault, between family or household members;
 - (b) sexual assault of one family or household member by another; or
 - (c) stalking as defined of one family or household member by another family or household member

Relationship Types

- ▶ **"Family or household members"** means spouses, domestic partners, former spouses, former domestic partners, persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time, adult persons related by blood or marriage, adult persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past, persons sixteen years of age or older who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past and who have or have had a dating relationship, persons sixteen years of age or older with whom a person sixteen years of age or older has or has had a dating relationship, and persons who have a biological or legal parent-child relationship, including stepparents and stepchildren and grandparents and grandchildren

- ▶ **"Dating relationship"** means a social relationship of a romantic nature. Factors that the court may consider in making this determination include: (a) the length of time the relationship has existed; (b) the nature of the relationship; and (c) the frequency of interaction between the parties

Implications

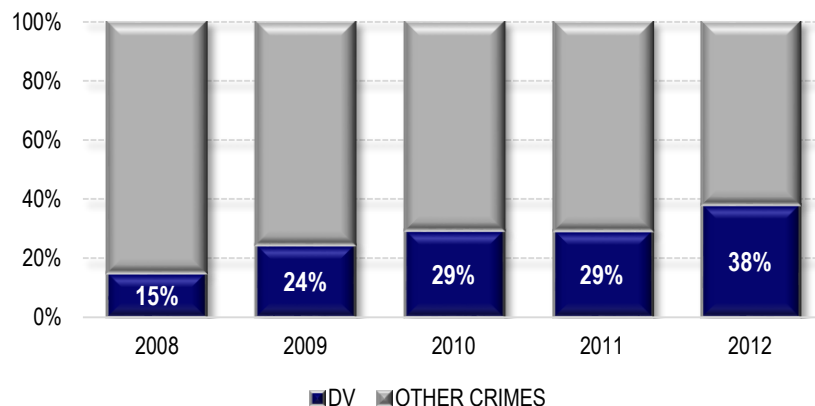
The existing legal framework enhances the ability of Seattle's criminal justice (CJ) agencies to define and respond to instances of juvenile domestic violence by:

- ▶ Establishing definitions of domestic violence and clearly delineating types of offender/victim relationships to facilitate the identification of JDV and inform law enforcement and CJ responses to incidents
- ▶ Creating a systemwide approach that recognizes the complexities of family-based violence and circumstances that contribute to JDV issues within the household
- ▶ Identifying responsible agencies to develop coordinated response strategies that include prevention and intervention to support juvenile offenders and family members and reduce the likelihood to reoffend



JDV is a complex phenomenon that requires coordinated responses across various JJ agencies

All DV-related Juvenile Arrests as a Percentage of Total Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests



Statistics provided by the Office of City Auditor demonstrate increases in DV-related juvenile violent crime arrests over a five-year period

- ▶ DV as a percentage of total juvenile violent crime arrests increased more than two-fold between 2008 to 2012. In 2012, over one-third of all juvenile violent crime arrests were for DV
- ▶ It is important to note the distinction between juvenile batterers of intimate partners and juveniles who assault and/or threaten parents, caregivers or other family/household members
 - According to feedback received from the King County Prosecutor, 13% of 2012 juvenile DV cases were considered teen dating violence; the remaining 87% were cases involving violence against family members

While Washington State defines domestic violence in the penal code, the way the data is collected varies across organizations

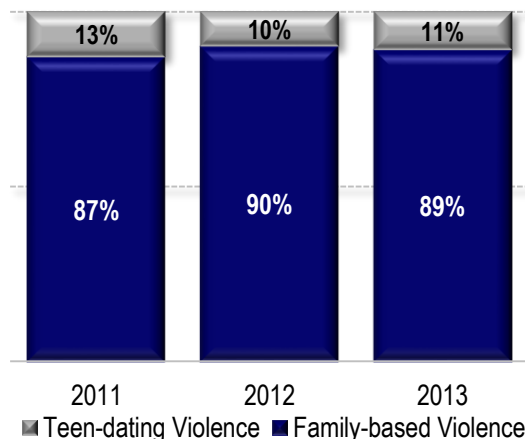
- ▶ The Seattle Police Department (SPD) collects DV-related data through calls for service (documented in CAD) and as a crime or arrest report (RMS)
 - Calls for service do not have offender information; juvenile-related calls cannot be determined
 - Crime incident reports include victim and offender information (listed either as a suspect or if arrested, that is designated). While the state has a mandatory arrest policy for juveniles ages 16 & 17, if a crime is not evident or if the suspect is not on-scene, an arrest may not be made
 - Both CAD and RMS systems include a DV check-box as well as other offense descriptions specifically designating "DV"
- ▶ Arrests are then referred to the King County Prosecutor's Office, which decides, for each charge whether it will be filed (prosecuted), receive diversion or be rejected. Prosecution data includes a DV designator as well
- ▶ JDV offenders who are diverted or convicted may be referred to the King County's Step-Up Program, a family violence intervention program



Family-based violence constitutes the vast majority domestic violence-related incidents involving juveniles

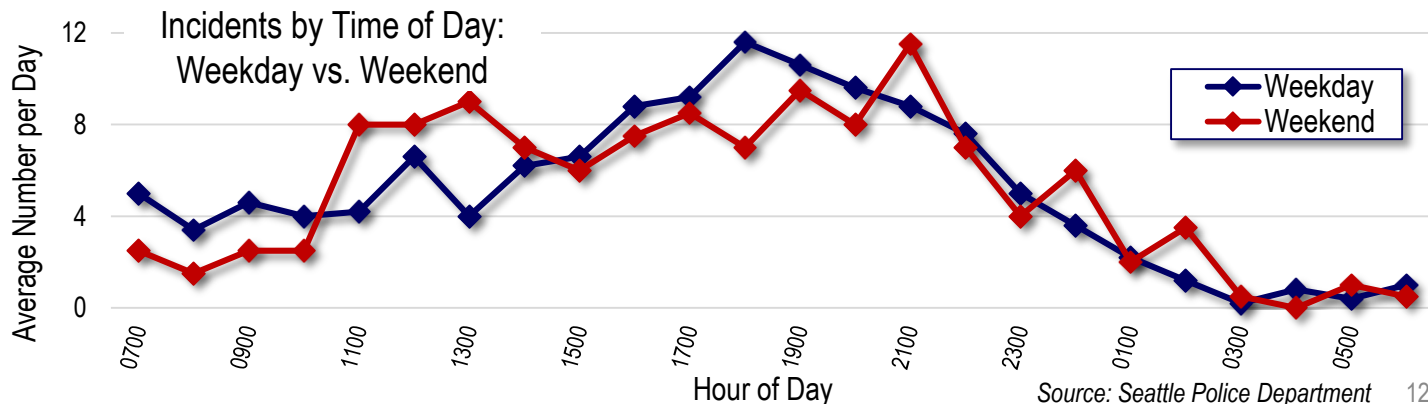
Following the legal parameters established by the domestic violence statute, the Diagnostic Analysis focuses on JDV crimes where the victim-offender relationships were identified as family or household members. Additionally, in-depth interviews identified this relationship type as the area of most critical need for this assessment

Family-based Violence vs. Teen-dating Violence



- ▶ Between 2011-2013, 873 of the total 984 JDV incidents were family-based; the following analysis focuses on those 873 incidents for family-based JDV only
- ▶ Peak times for JDV-related incidents are after school and into the evening; nearly half of all incidents (45%) occur between 4 pm and 10 pm. Time of day patterns demonstrate little variance between weekdays and weekends. However, there are nearly 40% more incidents on weekend days than weekdays
- ▶ The large majority (90%) of incidents were reported the same day they occurred; potentially representing a tipping point as there tends to be a long history of unreported violent behavior prior to law enforcement involvement
- ▶ Despite available data, SCT interviews suggest that JDV crimes are severely underreported as:
 - Victims – most often parents or caregivers – are at times blamed for the child's aggressive behavior; this criminalization of the victim reduces the likelihood of victims' willingness to seek help
 - Victims can also be uncooperative and/or reluctant to involve law enforcement to avoid subjecting their child to formal criminal charges and proceedings

Days to Report	Total
Same day	794
1 day	44
2-6 days	22
1-2 weeks	7
2-4 weeks	2
Over 1 month	4



DISCLAIMER

The analysis presented in the following slides of the OJP Diagnostic Analysis focuses exclusively on family-based juvenile domestic violence (JDV) within the City of Seattle



Per the preface disclaimer, points of view or opinions in this document do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice

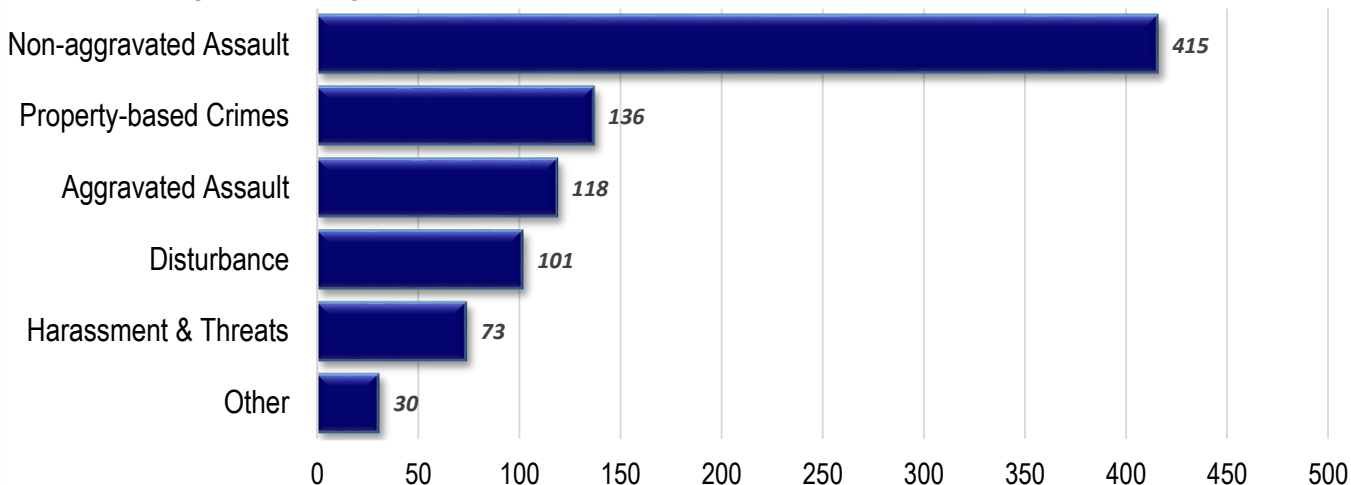
JDV incidents were primarily assaults using hands, feet or other part of the person

Summary:

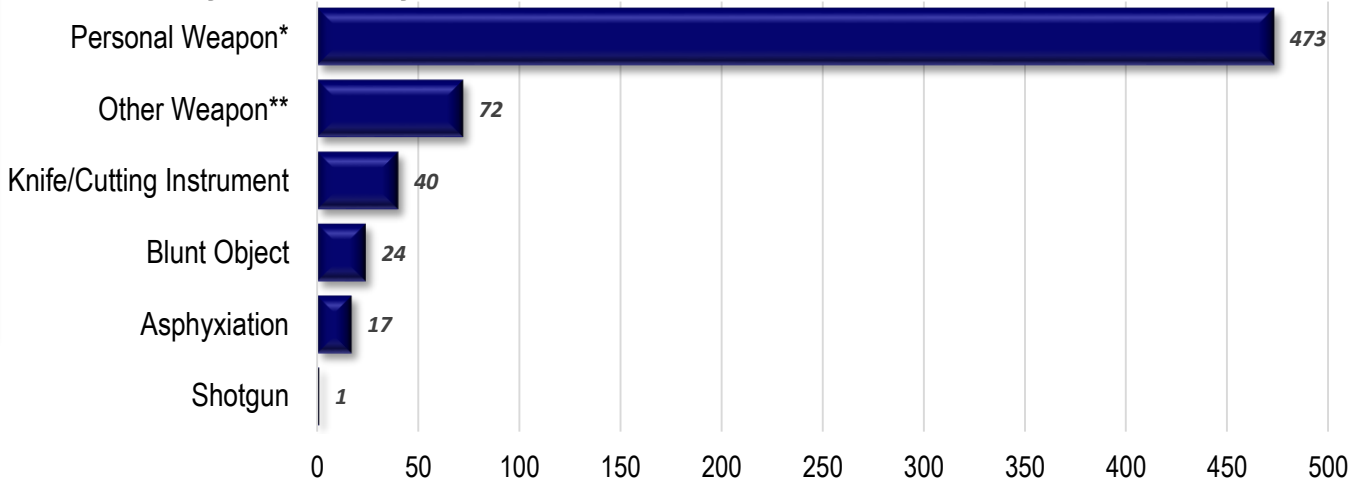
- ▶ 62% of the incidents were assaults (aggravated or non-aggravated)
- ▶ While one-third of the incidents did not have a weapon listed, of the incidents with a weapon, 75% were a personal weapon such as hands, feet, teeth, etc.
- ▶ Most incidents had only 1 weapon, but 51 incidents had 2 weapons and 2 incidents had 3 weapons
- ▶ Only one incident included the use of a gun and 40 incidents with a knife or other cutting instrument. Therefore, responses do not need to focus too many resources on incidents involving serious weapons offenses

Note: Total weapons add up to more than total incidents with weapons due to multiple weapons for single incidents

Incidents by Crime Type



Incidents by Weapon Type



*Personal weapon includes hands, feet, teeth, etc.

**Other weapons include vehicle, incendiary device, etc.

Source: Seattle Police Department

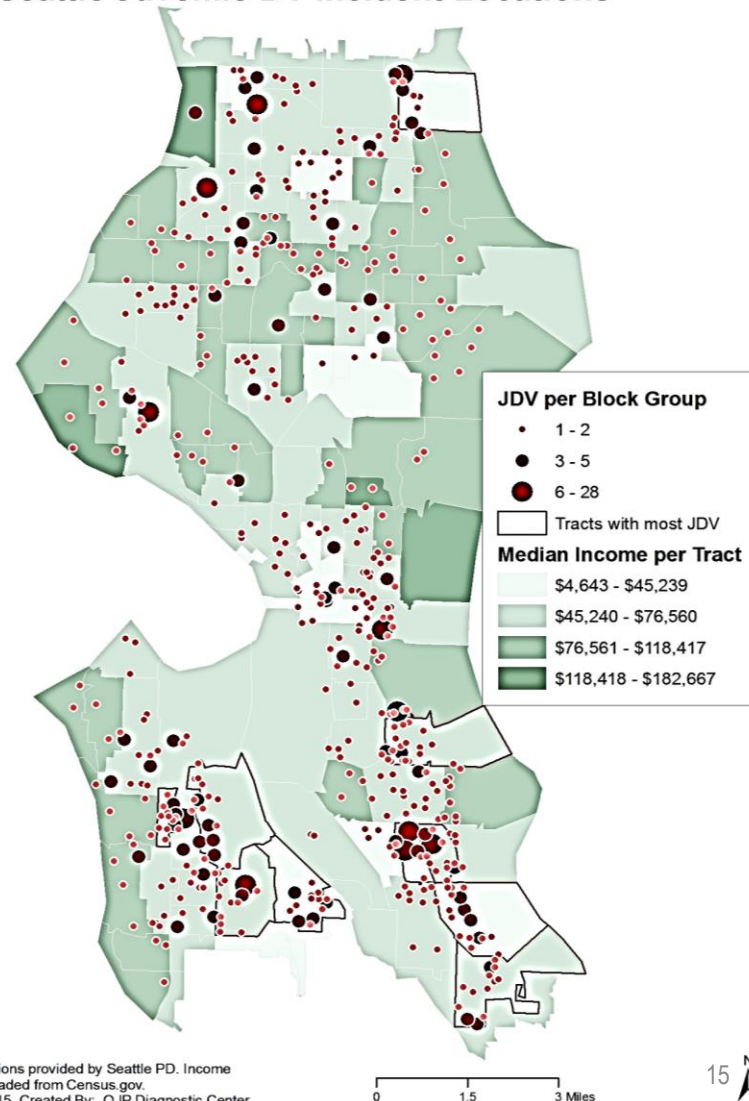
JDV incidents were primarily concentrated in North and South Seattle

The top ten census tracts had more than 20 incidents, which account for 35% of total incidents

- ▶ The highest JDV tracts were largely in low income, minority neighborhoods. The citywide average for juveniles as a percent of population is 21%, several of these tracts were well above average
- ▶ Additional analysis of the high-occurring census tracts should be completed to identify any schools, housing complexes, community assets/resources and any unique challenges
- ▶ Interventions and strategies should be targeted to the small number of census tracts and police districts where a large percentage of the incidents are occurring

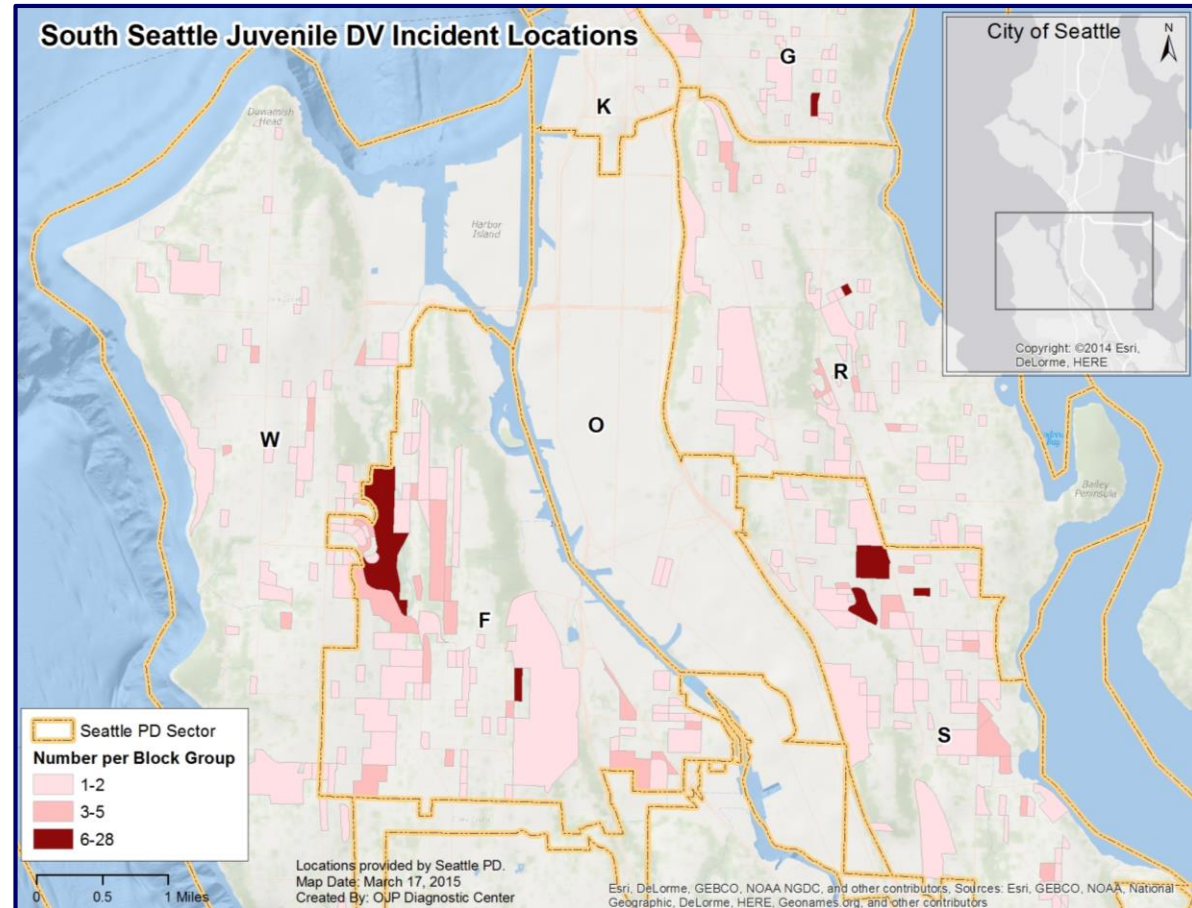
TRACT	JDV	POP.	MED. INC.	AVG AGE	% POP <18	% NON-WHITE
Tract 1	41	6282	\$40,313	36	16%	41%
Tract 118	39	7842	\$34,745	34	27%	76%
Tract 107.02	32	3690	\$40,625	29	29%	66%
Tract 108	32	4706	\$69,468	36	22%	50%
Tract 119	29	7494	\$68,846	39	24%	77%
Tract 112	28	4745	\$43,295	31	31%	74%
Tract 113	27	6234	\$53,182	40	20%	50%
Tract 111.01	27	4711	\$51,823	37	19%	83%
Tract 101	25	5814	\$57,750	43	20%	57%
Tract 110.01	22	4676	\$27,292	37	28%	88%

Seattle Juvenile DV Incident Locations



One third of all JDV-related incidents occurred in two police districts of South Seattle

Police District	Suspect (%)	Arrest (%)	Total Offenders
B	41%	59%	59
C	29%	71%	17
D	44%	56%	9
E	19%	81%	21
F	40%	60%	144
G	21%	79%	47
J	32%	68%	38
K	25%	75%	8
L	44%	56%	93
M	67%	33%	3
N	35%	65%	68
O	13%	87%	30
Q	61%	39%	36
R	26%	74%	82
S	24%	76%	134
U	41%	59%	32
W	22%	78%	72



Two of the 17 police districts constitute approximately one third (31%) of all JDV incidents

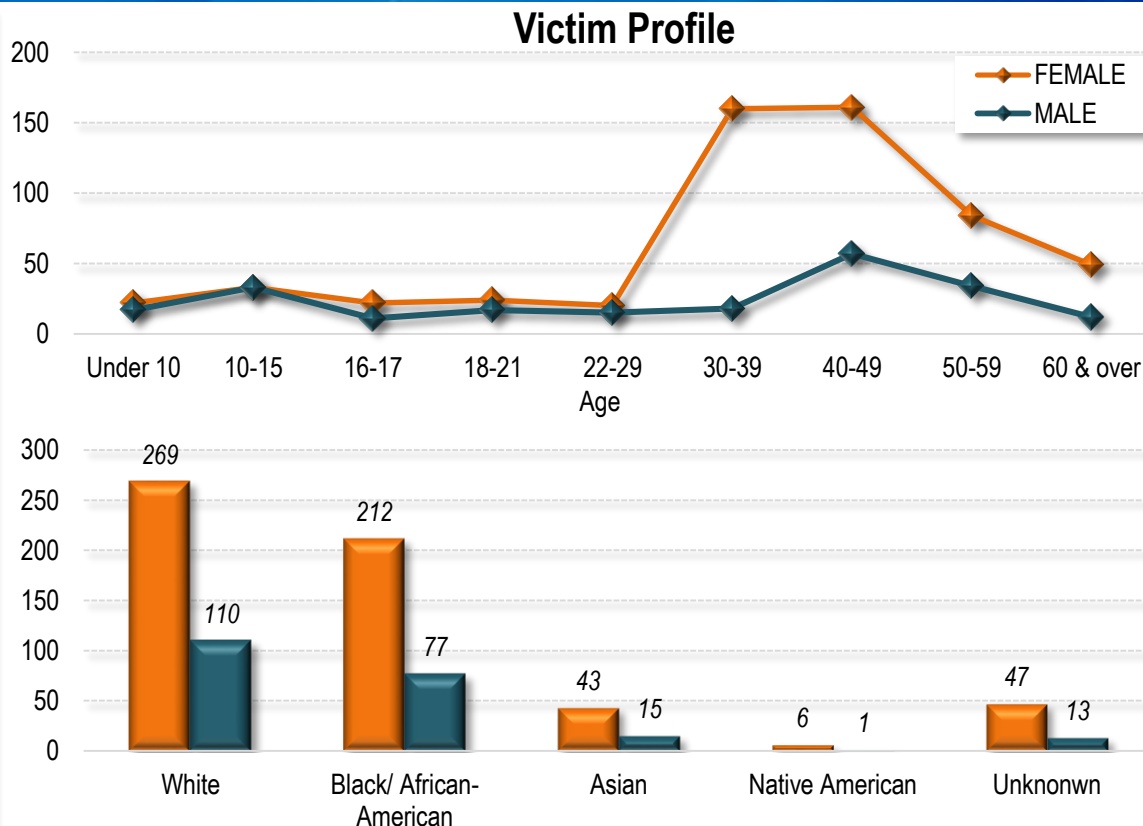


Forty-eight percent of JDV victims were white and tended to be a female parent between the ages 30-59

Between 2011 and 2013 there were 614* different victims for 793 incidents

- ▶ Sixteen percent of the victims had 2 or more incidents, accounting for 35% of the total; with nine victims involved in five or more incidents
- ▶ Almost two-thirds (65%) of victims were a parent. The disparity between male and female victims, 30 years or older is due to the increased likelihood of female parent as victim of assault and female parent in single-parent household
- ▶ About two-thirds (66%) of victims were 30-59 years old and nearly half (48%) were noted as white by responding officer
- ▶ Younger victims are typically siblings of the offender

Victim Relationship to Offender**	Count
Parent/Step-Parent	498
Sibling/Step-Sibling	160
Other Family Member	49
Grandparent	30
Child/Stepchild/Grandchild	10
Acquaintance/Friend/Neighbor	8
Stranger	4
Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	3
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	2
TOTAL RELATIONSHIP KNOWN	764



NOTES:

- (1) Race is determined by responding officer for persons involved; officer discretion may lead to inconsistent data captured for this field
- (2) Hispanic/Latino is not included as an option in the SPD RMS; officer may categorize this population as white, unknown or any other racial category available in data systems

*Number of victims include only victims identified for a single incident; victim may have been involved in multiple incidents; unidentified victims are excluded in the analysis

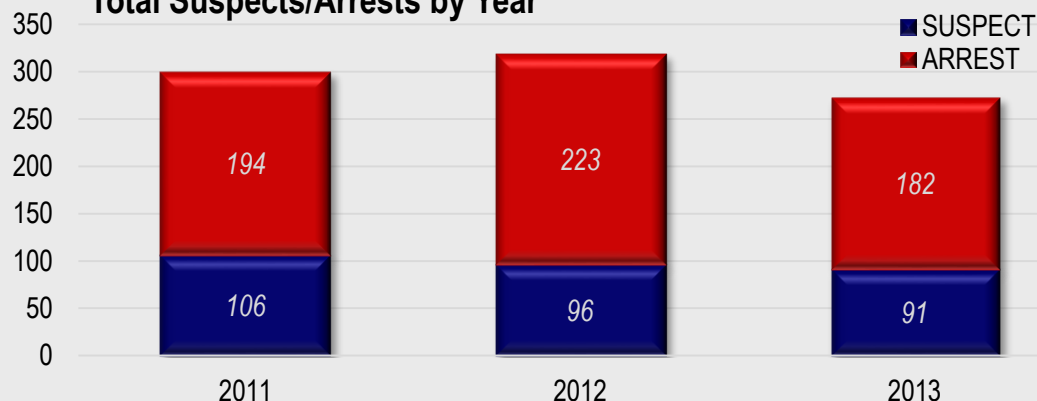
**Non-family member relationships were included due to multiple offenders or multiple victims with one being family

Between 2011-2013, SPD reported 892 suspects or arrests for 873 JDV-related incidents

The total number of juvenile offenders increased slightly between 2011 and 2012, but decreased below 2011 levels in 2013

- ▶ The percentage of juveniles arrested from year-to-year held steady, ranging from 65% to 70%
- ▶ Of the 892 suspects/arrests,* there were 598 different offenders; ranging from 1 incident to 12 incidents per offender
 - The juvenile with the most offenses (12) was a suspect in 5 incidents and arrested 7 times
 - Large number of repeats offenses (150 offenders; 25% had 2 or more incidents) accounted for 51% of the total incidents
- ▶ Eight offenders had 6 or more incidents (suspect or arrest) with most being older; incidents occurred within 1 year or over consecutive years
- ▶ Strategies and interventions should focus on frequent, repeat offenders to significantly affect the overall problem. Additional interventions should focus on the first-time offenders at a younger age to reduce the number of repeat incidents as they age

Total Suspects/Arrests by Year



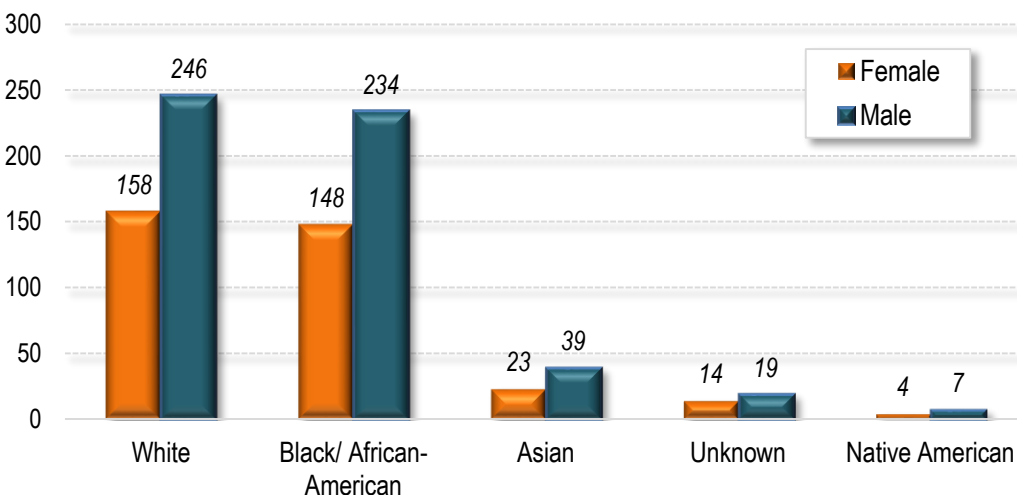
Top Repeat Offenders

ID	Suspect	Arrest	AGE						Total
			12	13	14	15	16	17	
RepeatOff1	5	7			2	2	6	2	12
RepeatOff2	3	4					4	3	7
RepeatOff3	5	5			2	4	4		10
RepeatOff4	3	6					7	2	9
RepeatOff5	1	6				3	4		7
RepeatOff6	2	6	1			4	3		8
RepeatOff7	2	7		8	1				9
RepeatOff8		6			2	2	2		6
TOTAL			1	8	7	15	30	7	68

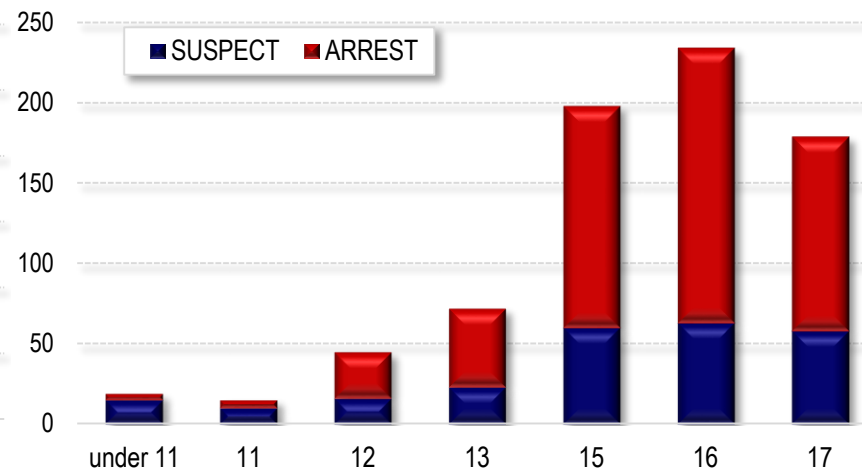


Forty-five percent of suspects/arrestees were white and 80% were between the ages of 15 and 17

Offenders by Race*



Offenders by Age & Incident Outcome



Summary:

- ▶ While black/African-Americans comprise 36% of victims, this demographic comprises 43% of offenders
- ▶ White JDV offenders constitute 47% of offenders, roughly equal to the percentage of white victims (48%) for this three-year period
- ▶ Race is determined by responding officer; other categorizations, such as Hispanic/Latino, East African, etc. are not captured in current RMS data systems and may be included in existing racial categories available in data system
- ▶ Substantial increases in arrest at ages 15-17 can be attributed to local mandatory arrest laws and repeat offenses as a juvenile offender ages



Between 2011 and 2013, SPD referred approximately 80% of arrestees; about half were prosecuted

Summary:

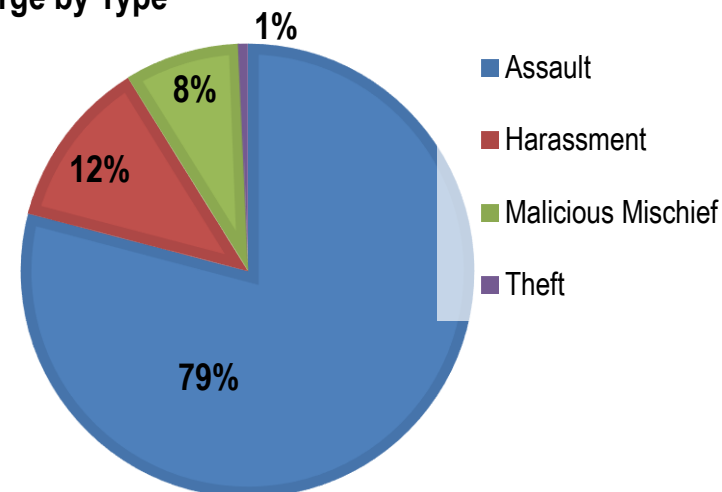
- ▶ Of the 599 SPD arrests, 488 were referred to the District Attorney (DA) by SPD, involving 363 different juveniles. Over half of these cases (56%) were rejected or the DA declined to file charges
- ▶ Of the 363 different juveniles referred; 78 of them had 2 or more referrals, including 4 individuals with 5 or more referrals
 - Similar to the repeat suspect/arrestees, interventions should focus on the juveniles who have been repeatedly referred
- ▶ The predominant charge was assault, with harassment being the next most common
- ▶ In order to create the most effective strategies surrounding prosecution, further analysis should be conducted around reasons cases are rejected and/or diverted

Note: Family violence was determined by linking SPD case number; additional referrals did not match for a variety of reasons and were excluded in this analysis

Referral Disposition	2011	2012	2013	Total
Diversion	19	17	11	47
Filed*	48	68	50	166
Rejected	88	106	81	275
Grand Total	155	191	142	488

*If at least 1 charge was filed, the case was counted as filed

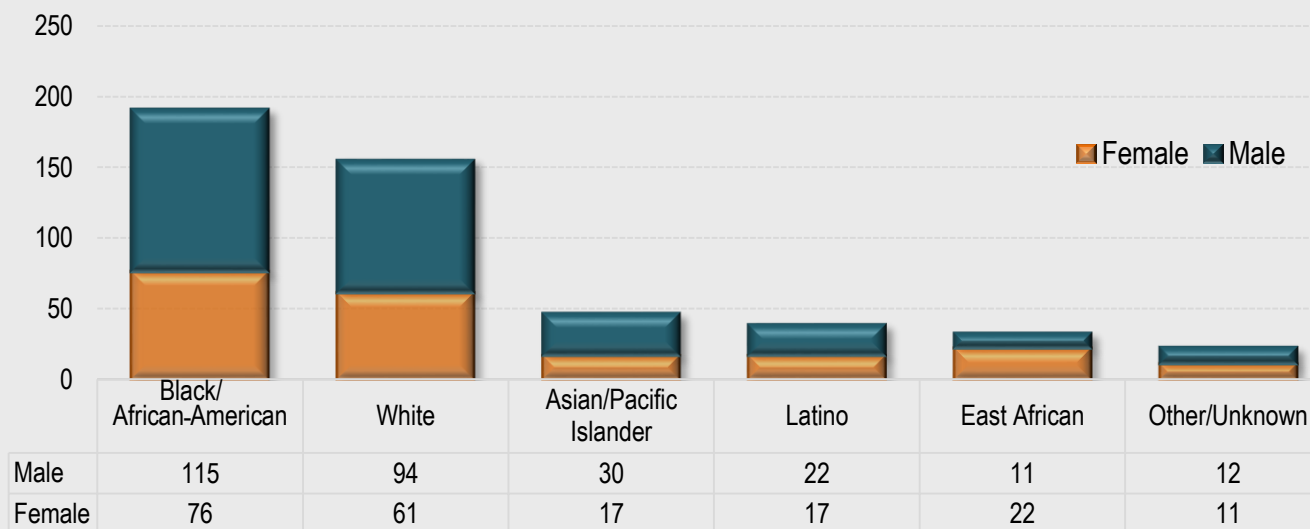
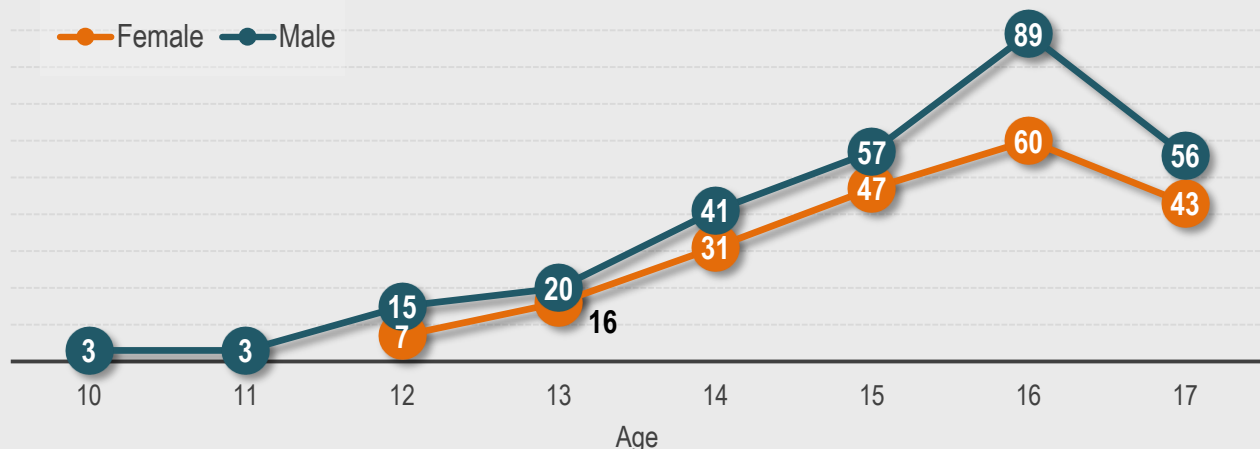
Charge by Type



Most JDV offenders referred to prosecution were 15-17 years old and 39% were black/African-American*

Of the 488 referrals, only 26 had sentencing information included; which is too small of a sample size to conduct analysis on sentencing

- ▶ 73 cases have two or more counts/offenses
- ▶ As offenders get older, the number of cases referred to prosecution rises until age 16 and then falls again at 17
- ▶ Thirty-nine percent of juveniles referred to prosecution were black/African-American (excluding offenders self-identifying as East African, which constitute 7%) and with white (32%) being the next most common
- ▶ East Africans were the only population where there were more females (twice as many) than males



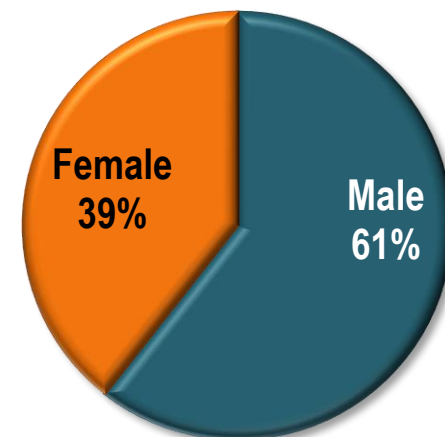
*Categorization for this dataset does not include offenders that self-identify as East African
Source: King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office

The Step-Up program provides additional information on juvenile offenders who have had JDV-related family problems

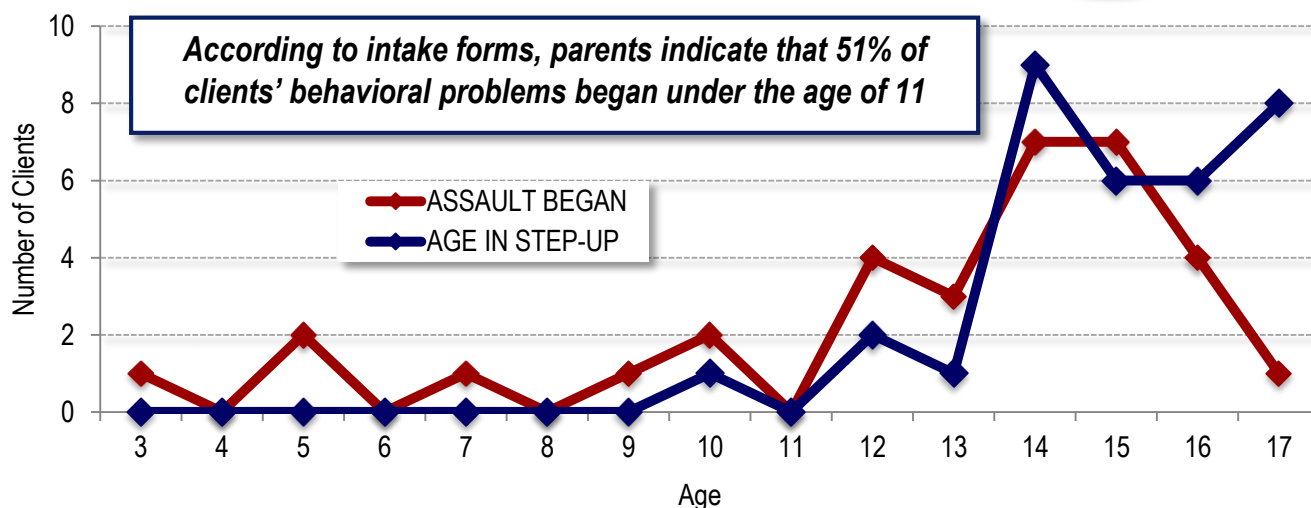
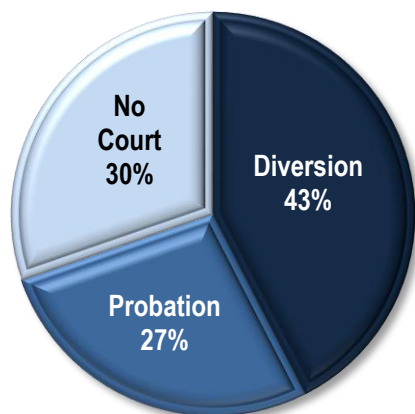
“Step-Up: Building Respectful Family Relationships” is a family violence intervention program serving approximately 25 youth and families per year throughout King County

- ▶ Step-Up offers a 21-session weekly program for youth and their families grappling with JDV problems. Services are provided in two locations within King County (but outside the City of Seattle). Fiscal and capacity constraints limit the program’s ability to effectively meet critical community needs
- ▶ Clients are referred in a variety of ways. During 2011-2013, for the City of Seattle, referrals came from Court mandated diversion (37%); Juvenile Probation/Judge/Court (24%); self referral (24%); other agency (12%); and Victim Assistance Unit (3%)
- ▶ The juvenile’s “legal status” (affiliation with the juvenile justice system) is split relatively evenly between being on probation, being in a diversion program or no court programming, which could indicate a self-initiated referral

Seattle Step-Up Client Demographics (N=33*)



Legal Status

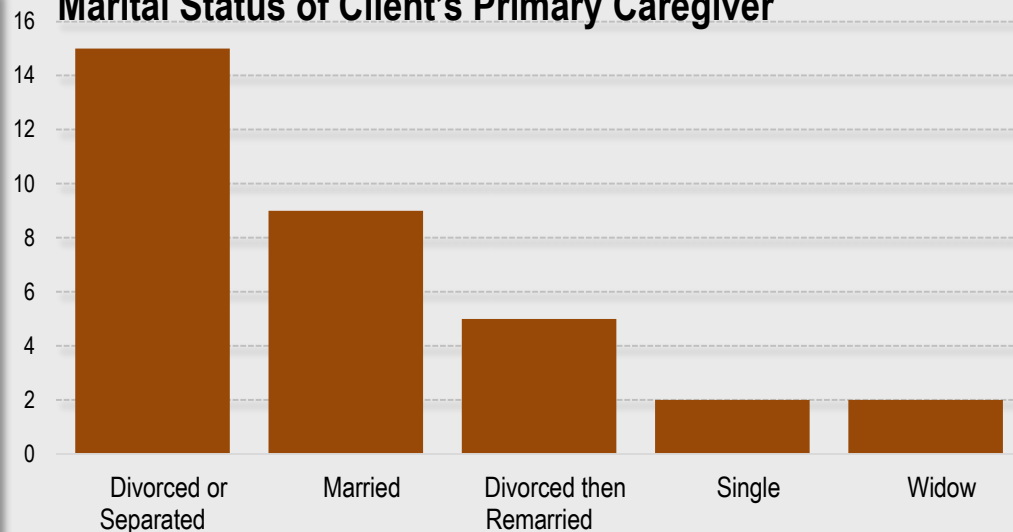


Step-Up's Seattle clientele consists primarily of families with means to travel to one of the two Step-Up site locations*

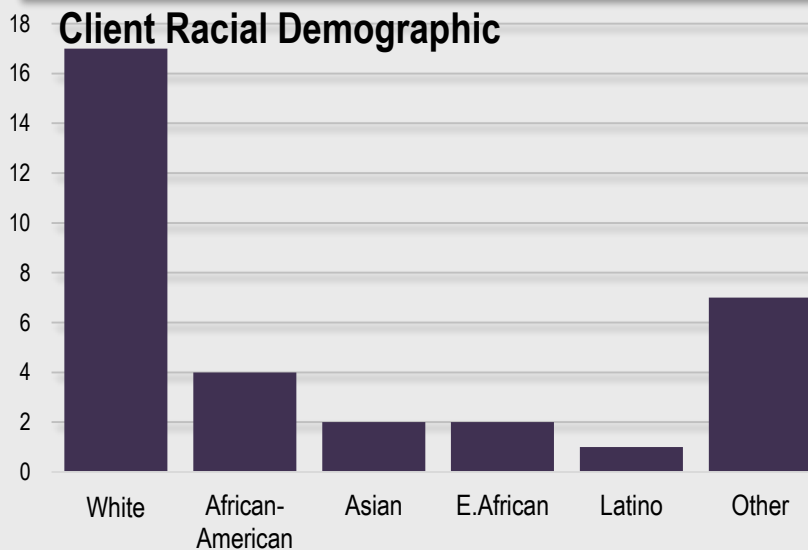
Step-Up data is generally collected through self-reports and surveys/interviews of the parents

- ▶ Fifty-five percent of juveniles in Step-Up reported they have witnessed domestic violence and lived in homes with domestic violence
- ▶ Forty-eight percent of juveniles' mothers were assaulted by their father, step-father or boyfriend
- ▶ White families appear to be overrepresented in Step-Up as compared to demographics of those prosecuted, although this finding is inconclusive given small sample size (33 Seattle-based offenders in the program)

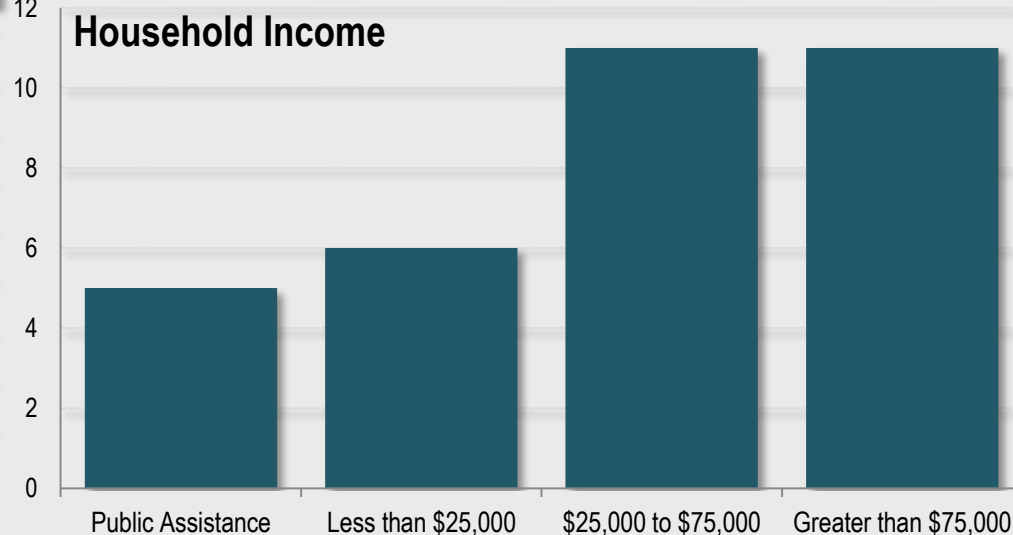
Marital Status of Client's Primary Caregiver



Client Racial Demographic



Household Income



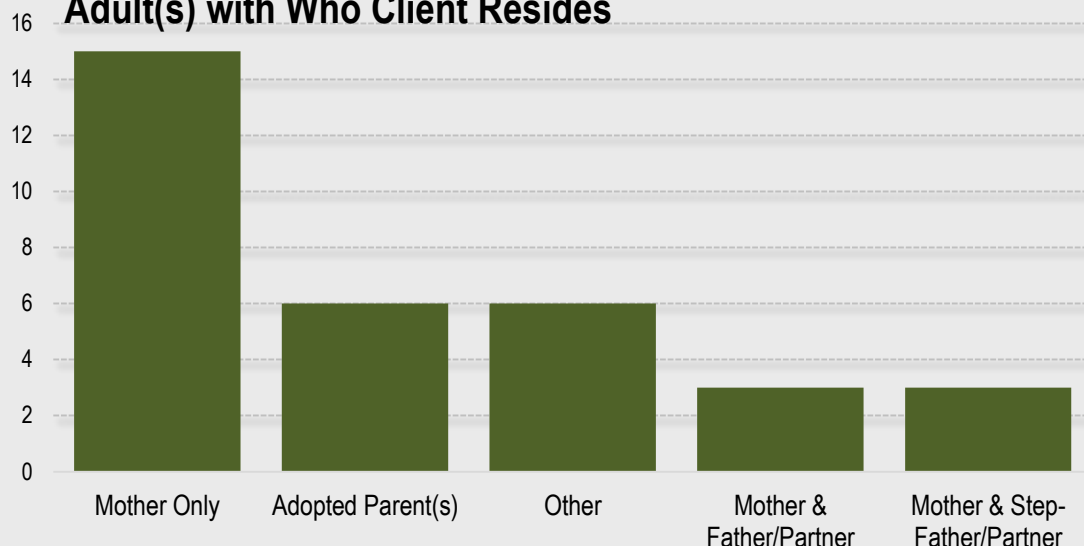
*Both sites are located outside the City of Seattle within King County 23

Step-Up's Seattle-based clients primarily experience mental health problems and over half experienced prior abuse

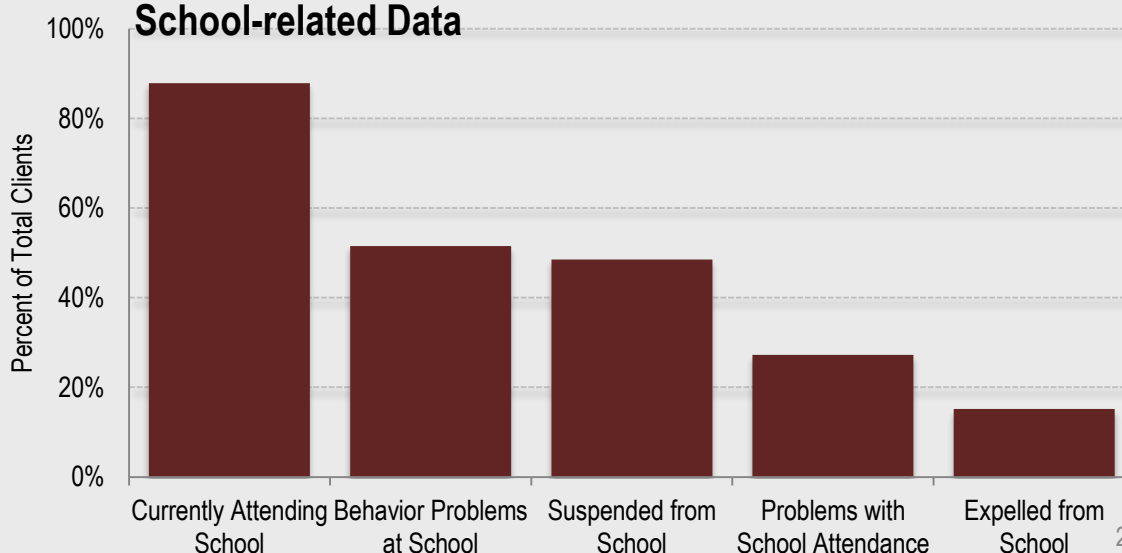
Summary:

- ▶ Key indicators include a history of abuse, school-related problems, mental health problems and substance abuse
- ▶ Over half of the juveniles reported experiencing emotional abuse, 27% had been sexually abused and 39% were physically abused by a parent
- ▶ About 1 in 5 clients said they had or possibly had a drug problem, identifying marijuana as primary substance. Only one client admitted to abusing alcohol and 3 had attended substance abuse treatment
 - Youth with clear substance and/or alcohol abuse issues are screened and referred to dependency counseling
- ▶ 58% of all clients had a documented history of mental health problems
- ▶ Most of the juveniles were currently attending school while in Step-Up
- ▶ Of the 17 clients with behavior problems at school, 29% had problems with teachers, 35% had problems with peers and 35% had problems with both teachers and peers

Adult(s) with Who Client Resides



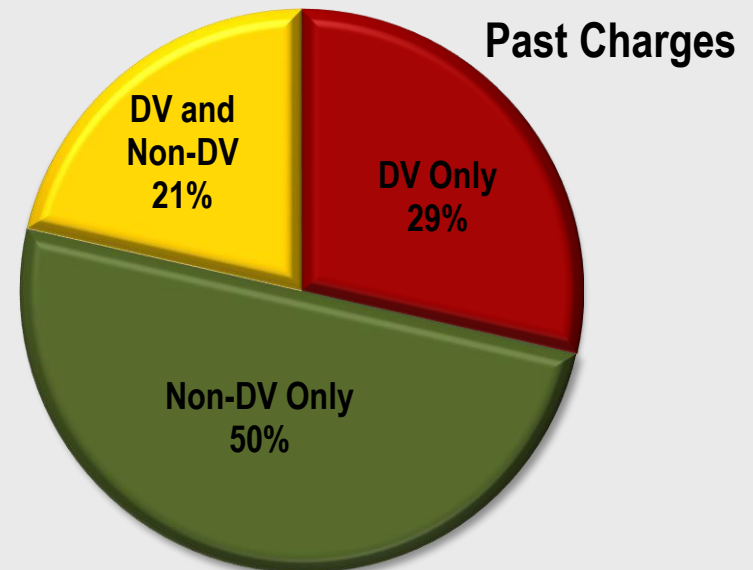
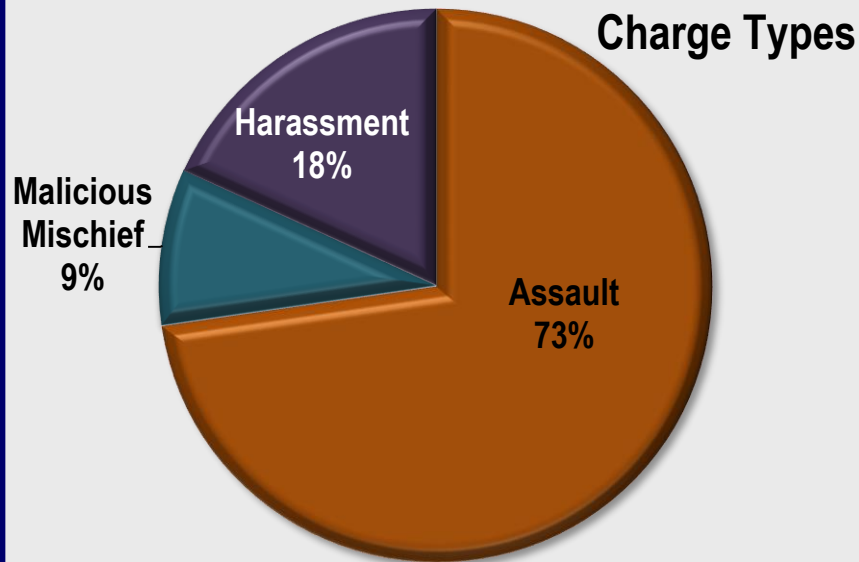
School-related Data



Step-Up data for the City of Seattle clients provides additional JDV indicators for consideration

Conclusion:

- ▶ Step-Up collects qualitative data on offenders that could be leveraged to supplement court and arrest data to identify the likelihood of offenders to reoffend and to better align treatments and interventions to offenders
- ▶ Step-Up faces severe capacity constraints and service availability is limited to families with the time and resources to commit to program completion
- ▶ Transportation, linguistic/cultural variables and course capacity impact Step-Up's ability to provide services to minority populations and those living in Seattle



Tracking JDV incidents systemwide is difficult, as agencies use unique identifiers and inconsistent coding methods

Organization(s)*	Scope of Data	Basic Data Points
Seattle PD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Incident date, time and location of incident by hundred block, police area and tract ▶ Victim and offender profile data and relationship ▶ Offender weapon and crime description 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Incidents Reported (2011-2013) = 873 ▶ This relates to 892 offender records and 614 matching victim records
King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Incident date and ZIP code, crime charge, referral type/disposition and sentence type ▶ Offender profile data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Referrals from Seattle PD (2011-2013) = 488
King County Juvenile Court Step-Up Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Program dates, program participation, gender, age, race ▶ Circumstances relating to: home/family, school, drugs/alcohol, mental health, criminal history 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ JDV clients for City of Seattle (2011-2013) = 33

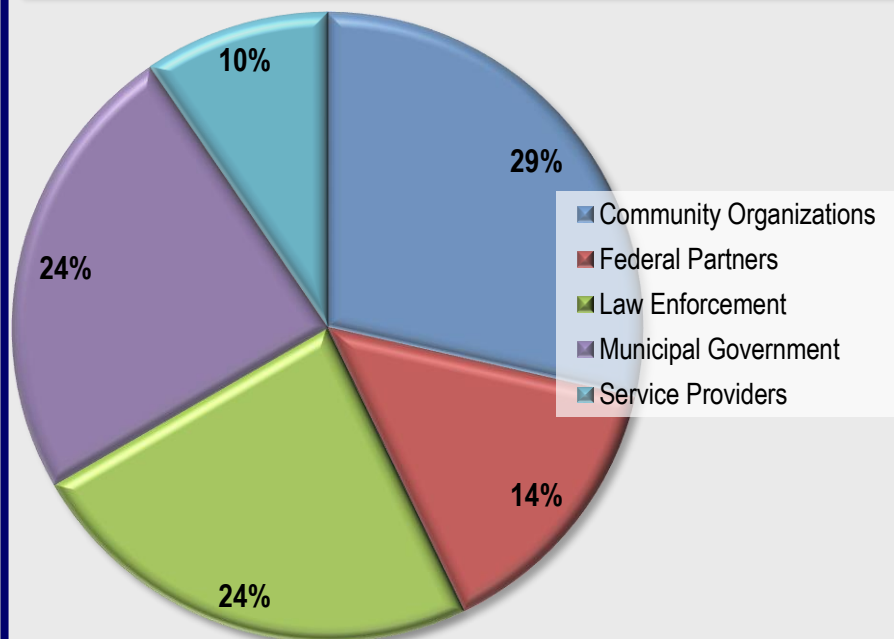
Summary:

- ▶ SPD data were extracted in two sets – JDV offenders and *all* DV victims and then linked based on PD case number. Some victim records did not match offenders and vice versa. Records were deleted if the address was outside the City, the DV box was inaccurately checked or the offender age was over 17. Family violence was determined based on relationship between victim and offender. Race is determined by the Officer (not official or self-report) and does not include an option for Hispanic/Latino (due to RMS limitations)
- ▶ Prosecution data were provided for all Seattle PD referrals with the DV designation. Family violence was determined by linking SPD case number; there may be additional referrals that did not match for data input and other reasons. Disposition/sentencing data are not complete; unable to link the cases to the provided Court data set of filed cases due to a lack of a common identifier
- ▶ Data were extracted from the Step-Up system for clients with an address in the City of Seattle. Conclusions are limited by the small data set



The Diagnostic Center worked with SCT to facilitate group forums with local stakeholders

Community-based Forum for Diagnostic Center Engagement



The Diagnostic Center coordinated with SCT to identify key community stakeholder groups to participate in the forum, such as justice and social services agencies, advocacy groups and racial/ethnic community-based organizations. Key participants in the Extended Team group forum included representatives from:

- ▶ DOJ Community Relations Services
- ▶ House of Representatives
- ▶ Mayor's Office, City of Seattle
- ▶ Seattle Indian Health Board
- ▶ Center for Children & Youth Justice
- ▶ Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- ▶ Department of Neighborhoods, City of Seattle
- ▶ Salvation Army, Domestic Violence Programs
- ▶ City of Seattle
- ▶ Family Empowerment Institute

The Diagnostic Center and the SCT facilitated a community stakeholder group forum to:

- ▶ Develop a baseline understanding of the local environment from the community perspective and document the underlying criminogenic factors within various communities both in the City of Seattle and King County
- ▶ Identify opportunities to increase/enhance services provided to the community
- ▶ Bring together stakeholder groups across jurisdictions to discuss potential collaborative efforts

All community stakeholder groups identified *substance abuse and mental illness* as a primary factors contributing to JDV



Meeting participants identified opportunities to enhance community-based support efforts

Applicable Contributing Factors



Opportunities and Strategic Improvements

► Capacity-building through schools

- Expand School Emphasis Officers' (SEOs) roles to increase awareness and capacity to identify underlying factors contributing to JDV and respond to at-risk youth; while cultivating positive student-police interactions
- Develop awareness and program diversions within schools
- Improve parental involvement in education and incorporate parenting skills programming

► Cross-agency coordination

- Improve data collection and information-sharing between law enforcement, courts, juvenile justice organizations, youth services programs and community-based advocacy groups
- Develop community stakeholder working groups to improve cross-agency collaboration
- Identify opportunities to pool resources to support youth-targeted initiatives around JDV

► Relationship-building

- Identify opportunities to build relationships between the community, youth population and law enforcement agencies
- Integrate affinity and religious groups into dialogue as they are often the first point of contact for families



Quantitative and qualitative analysis of available data indicates there are several factors contributing to JDV issues in Seattle

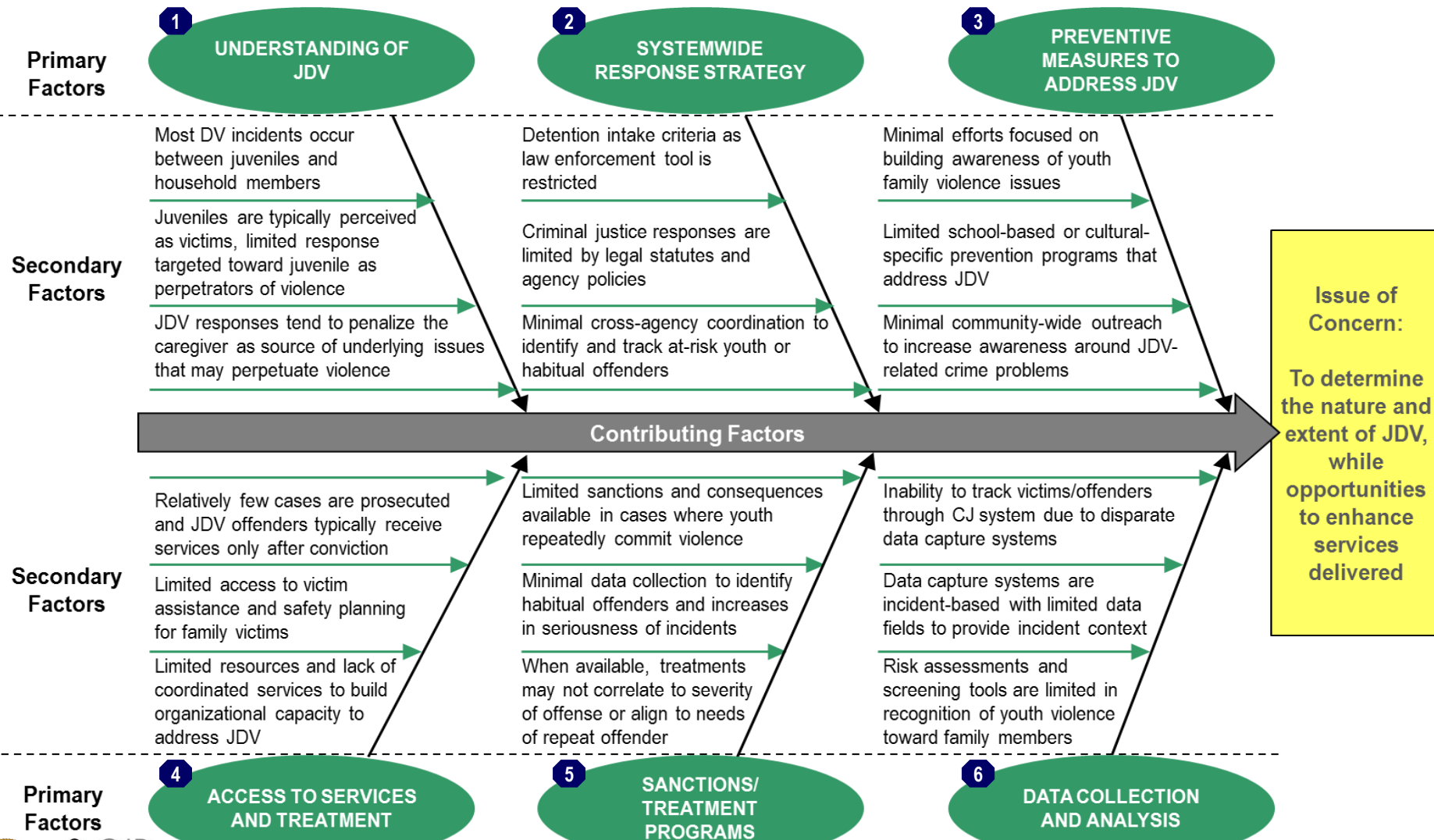


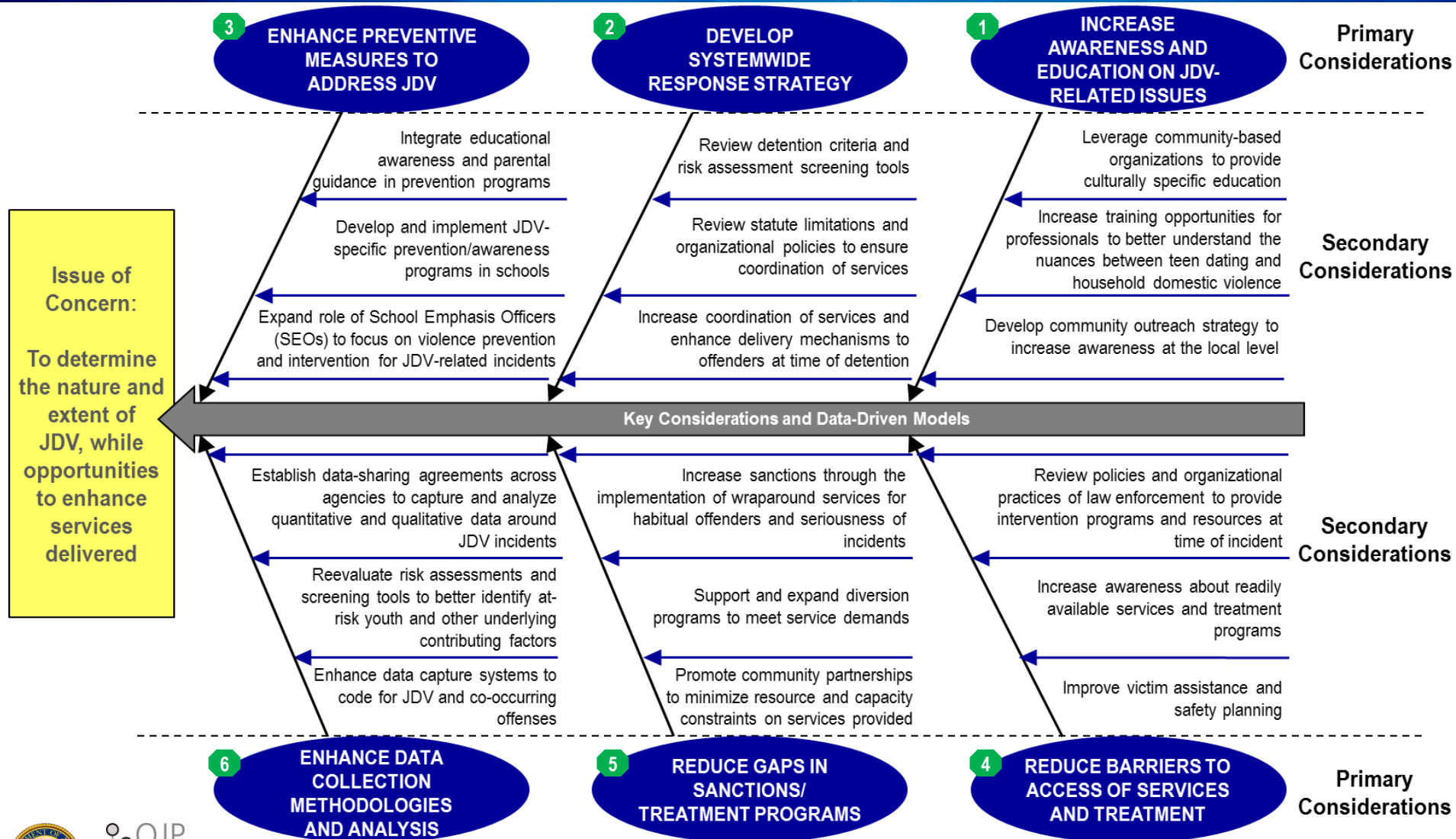
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 - Evidence-based Models and Promising Practices



In order to address criminogenic factors, the SCT must consider the implementation of strategic improvements



Overview of key strategic improvements and recommendations

Factor #1: Existing JDV-related outreach, awareness and intervention strategies focus heavily on intimate partner violence among youth; little attention is directed towards family-based violence

Strategic Improvement	Social services providers, schools, community-based organizations and local law enforcement should develop coordinated outreach initiatives to enhance awareness around JDV and family support services and resources
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Develop strategic partnerships with schools to increase awareness on JDV; leveraging existing SEOs ▶ Develop JDV risk matrix to proactively identify at-risk youth and provide implementation training to school staff and SEOs ▶ Work with community-based organizations and social service providers to identify ways to incorporate JDV educational awareness components in parenting skills courses and family counseling programs and increase culturally-specific educational modules

Factor #2: There is no systemwide response to target JDV issues due to procedural restrictions and minimal cross-agency coordination

Strategic Improvement	The SCT should establish a comprehensive, JDV-specific systemwide response strategy that spans the juvenile justice system and incorporates victim service providers
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Adopt a multi-jurisdictional (City and County), systemwide approach that provides a framework for systemically addressing JDV; increase the JJ system's capacity to implement a coordinated response with key points of collaboration throughout the system ▶ Develop and implement mechanisms to increase communication and information-sharing across JJ agencies (e.g. cross-agency communications plan) ▶ Conduct an evaluation of current organizational policies and practices to determine points of entry and exit in the JJ system for youth offenders to inform system enhancement measures and identify appropriate insertion of proactive intervention strategies, prior to conviction ▶ Explore alternatives to "traditional" detention models to align service deployment at appropriate points of intervention ▶ Increase agency collaboration to ensure convicted youth receive appropriate treatment programs ▶ Conduct periodic review of risk assessments and screening tools and update, as needed, to accurately determine risk level according to model practices and legal/industry standards ▶ Develop cross-agency performance measures and designate a performance management team that periodically analyzes measures and recommends actions to improve performance over time



Overview of key strategic improvements and recommendations

Factor #3: Existing preventive measures are insufficient to address the complexities of JDV issues

Strategic Improvement	The SCT should develop a multi-disciplinary approach to expand preventive measures beyond the mandates of specific agencies to increase awareness through community outreach and service provisions
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Conduct impact evaluations of current prevention and awareness programs; expand outreach and contact with victims post-intervention ▶ Increase organizational capacity of current diversion programs and expand service accessibility by increasing site locations, providing additional services (e.g. transportation and childcare) and adapting cultural/linguistic-specific curriculum modifications ▶ Expand outreach to community-based stakeholders and advocacy groups to increase awareness around JDV issues and to develop culturally-specific intervention strategies that consider the racial/ethnic nuances of JDV violence

Factor #4: There are significant barriers to access of services and treatment and under-utilization of available services absent of court-mandated requirements

Strategic Improvement	Juvenile justice agencies should increase access to services, treatment and diversion programs through the evaluation of existing resources and identification of opportunities to enhance service coordination
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduce barriers to accessing services through coordinated response models ▶ Increase awareness of JDV-related services and resources to first-responders and responding officers to provide family information at time of incident (e.g. victim assistance services, family safety planning, temporary housing and provisions, etc.) ▶ Increase access to diversion programs, especially for minority populations that may currently be underrepresented in diversion programming ▶ Provide ongoing training for law enforcement on JDV response strategies to include resource management and referral options ▶ Evaluate organizational structure of Seattle Police Department and explore establishing a JDV-specific unit to inform deployment strategies ▶ Consider relaxing detention criteria and/or increasing officer discretion to facilitate the removal of the offender at time of incident and to empower law enforcement to take action prior to leaving scene of an incident ▶ Leverage informal community-based interventions to improve victim assistance and safety planning, while providing service options as alternatives to incarceration



Overview of key strategic improvements and recommendations

Factor #5: Significant gaps in sanctions due to limited capacity and/or willingness to prosecute habitual and serious offenders. Resistance to admit youth to detention, offering multiple diversion opportunities, ineffective interventions and minimal follow-up may increase an offender's propensity to become repeat offenders due to lack of appropriate sanctions. Current risk assessments and screening tools lack mechanisms to adequately identify and address repeat offenders or offenders of serious crimes; thereby inhibiting access to appropriate treatment programs and/or referrals

Strategic Improvement	Juvenile courts should consider appropriately aligning services, interventions, treatment programs and sanctions to severity of crime, co-occurring offenses and repeat offenses
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Explore the implementation of graduated sanctions models and tools to develop response strategies based on seriousness of the offense or incidents of habitual offenses; increase training on risk assessments and graduated sanctions as needed ▶ Increase capacity of effectively proven, data-driven programs to make more widely available to meet service demands to reduce recidivism ▶ Establish a set of multi-agency response strategies that escalates according to the number of incidents and level of threat/violence of the offender ▶ Implement evidence-based strategies and consider establishing a specialized JDV court docket to enhance offender outcomes ▶ Review existing detention intake criteria and modify to incorporate underlying identifiers related to JDV and increase officer discretion for admission

Factor #6: Current data collection and analysis methodologies to capture underlying contributing factors to JDV incidents are inadequate and there is minimal information-sharing across agencies to inform decision-making

Strategic Improvement	Law enforcement and justice agencies should evaluate current data capture systems against critical community needs, explore opportunities to migrate to easily translatable operating systems, develop a strategic plan to increase information-sharing across agencies and jurisdictions and integrate a crime analysis capability to better inform decision-making and operating procedures
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Explore opportunities to develop an integrated data repository, defining access controls to improve information-sharing across agencies ▶ Enhance data capture systems and expand data drop down fields to increase categorical options to make data collection and analysis more comprehensive and enable JJ agencies to cross-examine data for identification of high-risk and habitual offenders ▶ Institute common data capture systems with standardized fields to streamline data entry and preserve the integrity of data; provide ongoing training for reporting purposes and to ensure the quality of information captured ▶ Institute a crime analyst function to periodically audit data entry to identify crime trends and patterns, identify additional training needs and inform decision-making and deployment/policing strategies ▶ Develop JDV-specific or modify existing risk assessments and screening tools to capture qualitative data around JDV incidents

Crime analysis enables the identification of critical needs to efficiently deploy resources to meet service demands

Data Type	Data Element/ Sample Baseline Indicators	Recommended Frequency	Correlated Expected Outcomes
Criminal Justice Data	Police Calls for Service (includes date, time, location, call type, text/notes about call)	Monthly	<p>Identify the nature of incidents; understand who, when and where JDV is occurring; identify frequent offenders and victims in order to respond appropriately through prevention, education, enforcement and diversion</p> <p>Track individuals from initial call through sentencing and treatment to identify trends and intervention points, especially for frequent offenders and victims</p> <p>Understand the indicators of JDV to identify proper treatment and justice responses</p>
	Police Crime Reports for JDV (date, time, location, suspect and victim profiles, weapon, charges, relationship, school, home address)	Monthly	
	DA/Court Cases (referral date, filing/reject date, filing status and reject reason, charges, disposition, sentencing, diversions, offender profile)	Monthly	
	Probation Cases (Status, Counselor, start/end dates, treatment)	Monthly	
	Step-Up and Other Diversion Programs Cases (Start/End Dates, Participation/Final Status, Client Profile, Circumstances relating to: Home/Family, School, Drugs/Alcohol, Criminal History)	Monthly	
Victim and Offender Surveys	Questions regarding home/family circumstances, event(s) leading up to and following the incident, school and employment status, whether other incidents have occurred where the police are not called, available treatment/prevention resources and victim and offender profile (demographics, address, etc.)	Quarterly or as needed	Supplement official records to more fully understand the circumstances surrounding the incidents, who is involved and ways to manage and prevent future incidents



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The Diagnostic Center proposes the following training and technical assistance to support the integration of data into decision-making

Training and Technical Assistance Plan (TTA)*

Short Term (3 to 6 months)

Long Term (6+ months)

Prevention and Awareness

Synopsis: Provides a mechanism to improve awareness of JDV issues within the juvenile justice system and broader community, while identifying early intervention/prevention opportunities:

- ▶ School-based Initiatives
- ▶ Victim Assistance and Family Safety Planning
- ▶ Immediate Crisis Intervention
- ▶ Specialized Training

Data Collection and Analysis

Synopsis: Builds upon existing skills and capacity of police agencies and juvenile courts to examine data systems and expand data collection methodologies to increase communication between juvenile justice organizations:

- ▶ Data Capture Fields
- ▶ Report Writing and Follow-up
- ▶ Performance Measures

Community Partnerships

Synopsis: Develops capacity of intervention programs and community-based organizations to build awareness around JDV issues community-wide:

- ▶ Cross-agency Collaboration
- ▶ Diversion Programs
- ▶ Community-based Focus Groups, targeting minority advocacy organizations
- ▶ Strategic Planning

Intervention Strategies

Synopsis: Leverages promising practices and lessons learned with the implementation of JDV intervention strategies:

- ▶ Domestic Violence Alternative Center
- ▶ Service Coordination
- ▶ Peer-to-peer Mentoring
- ▶ Developmentally Appropriate Graduated Sanctions
- ▶ Model Practice Guidelines

* Training and Technical Assistance Plan recommendations may be implemented concurrently, recognizing that some recommendations may take longer for JJ agencies and stakeholder groups to realize



TTA Topic #1: Prevention and Awareness

The SCT should work with juvenile justice agencies and local organizations to increase awareness around JDV and enhance organizational capacity to respond to JDV-related incidents

1

School-based Outreach Initiatives

- ▶ Leverage existing resources, such as Seattle's Police Department's SEOs to increase awareness around JDV within schools and provide additional training for early detection and identification of at-risk youth. Training and technical assistance in this area will be to expand the role of SEOs and school counselors beyond traditional prevention measures that address youth violence, truancy, bullying, alcohol and drug use to include increased education on the dynamics of youth family violence
- ▶ **Target Audience:** SPD, school executives and school-based support service providers

2

Victim Assistance and Family Safety Planning

- ▶ Increase coordination of services to enhance awareness of and access to available services, provide support at the time of incident and ongoing support to victims of violence. Technical assistance in this area focuses on strategic planning between existing resources, specifically immediate crisis intervention services such as King County's Children's Crisis Outreach Response System (CCORS), SPD's Domestic Violence Victim Support Team (VST) and mental health agencies. Cross-agency strategic planning will assist in the development of multidisciplinary cross-training and response efforts between CCORS, SPD, Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) and Step-Up while providing opportunities to develop coordinated risk assessments and screening tools
- ▶ **Target Audience:** CCORS, SPD, DSHS, diversion programs, mental health and youth/family service providers

3

Specialized Training

- ▶ Technical assistance on this topic is designed to provide specialized training to first responders at the time of incident. This includes building awareness around JDV-related crime problems and ability to recognize JDV at the time of incident. Training on this topic focuses on enhancing the capacity of SPD's Domestic Violence Unit to respond to JDV incidents through increased knowledge of detention intake criteria and services available to better inform deployment strategies, case reassignment as necessary and services/referrals responding officers can provide on scene
- ▶ **Target Audience:** SPD (including Domestic Violence Unit, detectives, dispatch and supervisory staff) and VST



TTA #2: Data Collection/Analysis and Performance Management

The Seattle Police Department, King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office and King County Juvenile Courts can use data to develop targeted policing strategies, increase access to services and inform decision-making

1

Data Collection and Analysis

- ▶ Training and technical assistance on this topic focuses on enhancing data collection efforts and crime analysis capabilities across JJ agencies to include systems training, basic crime analysis and reporting requirements. TA includes an examination of field screening and assessment tools as well as data entry to ensure elements of the crime, victim/offender profiles and relationships are adequately captured to enable the tracking of offenders through the JJ system. TA in this area will enable JJ professionals to leverage data to develop targeted intervention strategies at various points of entry in the JJ system, while enabling law enforcement to better identify repeat offenders as they go through the system. Additionally, knowledge of spatial and temporal patterns of incidents can help inform prevention and resource allocation strategies
- ▶ **Target Audience:** JJ agencies and local law enforcement

2

Performance Management

- ▶ Performance measures should be established to help justice agencies gauge ongoing performance. Technical assistance on this topic focuses on developing a basic set of core measures that address key system responses (such as efficiency, efficacy, access to services) to be incorporated into case management systems. For example, the use of graduated sanctions can be measured by calculating the percentage of offenders by type (first-time, repeat, felony) with varying level of sanctions. Additional, TA focuses on establishing a performance management team to monitor the measures and examine trends. Performance management encourages the use of specific measures to document performance, identify gaps and develop solutions
- ▶ **Target Audience:** JJ agencies and local law enforcement



TTA #3: Community Partnership

The SCT should work with the Extended Team to establish partnerships across organizational sectors to develop community-based strategies to increase awareness and access to services

1

Cross-agency Collaboration

- ▶ The City of Seattle has a wealth of resources and services that address a wide-array of family problems including substance abuse, mental illness, child welfare, domestic violence, etc. Training and technical assistance on this topic provides strategic planning to enhance the collaboration of community-based organizations to leverage existing resources and maximize efficiencies through the coordination of services delivered and outreach. Establishing community partnerships through strategic planning will assist in augmenting resource limitations of existing diversions and treatment programs and provide opportunities to enhance training of providers to include culturally-specific curriculum adaptations, while increasing access to services for targeted populations and provide wraparound services to at-risk youth through informal channels outside of the juvenile justice system
- ▶ **Target Audience:** Social service providers, diversion programs

2

Community Involvement

- ▶ Given the sensitivities surrounding JDV issues and a reluctance/unwillingness to report JDV-related crime problems, the SCT should focus on developing community-based intervention strategies. Technical assistance in this area focuses on outreach to the faith-based community, immigrant groups, mentoring programs, local leaders and community advocacy groups (particularly minority specific) to increase awareness around JDV issues, providing culturally-specific programming to enhance prevention efforts with the goal of reshaping youth behavior without family victim blaming
- ▶ **Target Audience:** Seattle Extended Team and community-based groups



TTA #4: Intervention Strategies

The SCT should leverage model practices to address JDV issues and establish peer-to-peer exchanges

1

Domestic Violence Alternative Center

- ▶ Technical assistance in this area will involve an evaluation of the existing Youth Services Center (YSC) that houses the juvenile detention center for King County and the detention intake criteria, while establishing partnerships to explore the development of the Domestic Violence Alternative Center (DVAC) to enhance the provision of services provided and increase capacity to provide crisis debriefings, accountability conferences, referrals to behavioral health treatment providers, etc. Peer-to-peer support from agencies such as the Pima County Juvenile Court Center and Lutheran Social Services will focus on leveraging best practices and lessons learned for the implementation of comprehensive, multi-disciplinary prevention, response and diversion strategies
- ▶ **Target Audience:** King County Juvenile Courts (Partnership for Youth Justice program), King County Juvenile Division and YSC, Seattle Police Department, King County Sheriff's Office and other law enforcement partners

2

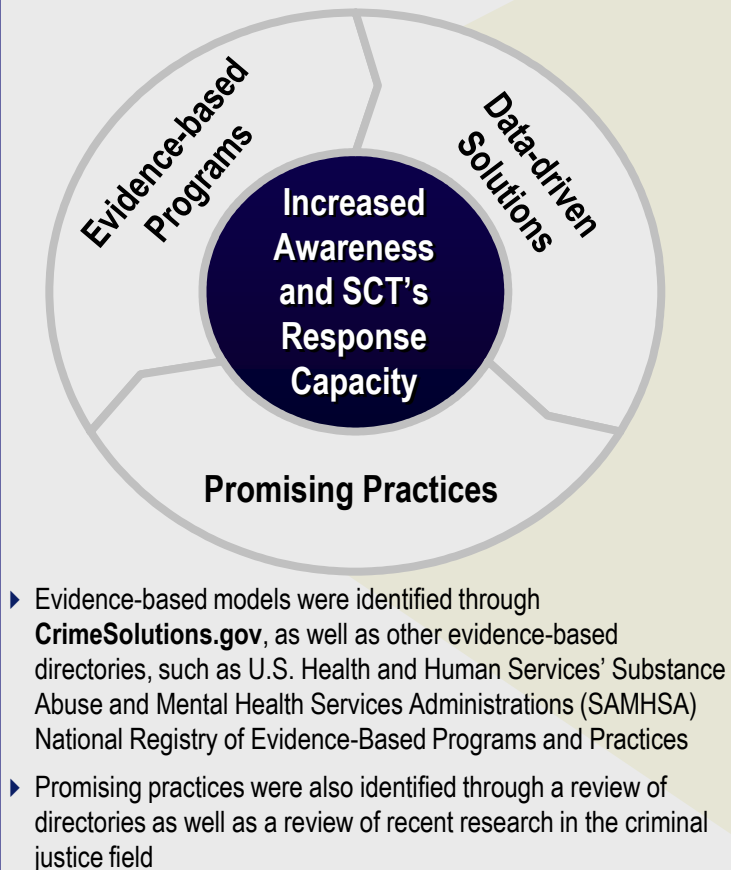
Violence Prevention and Deterrence

- ▶ Training and technical assistance on this topic focuses on the examination of JDV incident data, referrals and disposition outcomes to enhance systemwide response strategies targeted toward habitual offenders and offenders of serious JDV-related crime. Trainings will include the development and implementation of graduated sanctions tools, intensive supervision protocols, focused deterrence strategies and coordination of services to reduce recidivism and increase accessibility to immediate crisis interventions services. Technical assistance will also focus on the development of model guidelines for therapeutic interventions with social services and mental health service providers for youth and families. Additional training provisions to enhance services delivered and data collection across the juvenile justice system for the identification of high-risk offenders is recommended
- ▶ **Target Audience:** JJ agencies, mental health and youth/family crisis intervention service providers



The Diagnostic Center identified data-driven and evidence-based practices that align to Seattle's goals and objectives

The SCT seeks data-driven strategies to address juvenile domestic violence



Intervention and Prevention Strategies

Focus Areas	Model Programs and Promising Practices*
▶ Youth Intervention and Substance Abuse/Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aggression Replacement Training® (ART®) ▶ Multisystemic Therapy (MST) ▶ Multisystemic Therapy – Substance Abuse ▶ Multisystemic Therapy – Family Integrated Transitions (MST-FIT) ▶ SNAP® Under 12 Outreach Project ▶ Trauma-focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT) ▶ The Incredible Years
▶ Family-focused Interventions and Parenting Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Kids Club ▶ Project Support ▶ HOMEBUILDERS ▶ Functional Family Therapy ▶ Multidimensional Family Therapy ▶ Parenting with Love and Limits® ▶ Trip P – Positive Parenting Program
▶ School-based Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safe Dates ▶ Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Trauma in Schools ▶ Linking the Interests of Families and Teachers (LIFT) ▶ Families and Schools Together (FAST) ▶ Second Step®: A Violence Prevention Curriculum ▶ Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHS®)
▶ Courts, Corrections and Recidivism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Adolescent Diversion Project (Michigan State University) ▶ Reduce Probation Caseload in Evidence-based Settings (IA) ▶ Jackson County (OR) Community Family Court ▶ Connections ▶ Indianapolis (IN) Family Group Conferencing Experiment ▶ Moral Reconation Therapy
▶ Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Charlotte-Mecklenburg (NC) Police Department Domestic Violence Unit



Next Steps and Contact Information

Next Steps

Thank you for working with the Diagnostic Center.

We will continue to coordinate activities to minimize the impact on regular duties of community leaders.

Our next steps are to:

- ▶ Discuss recommendations and training and technical assistance plan
- ▶ Prioritize models and practices for implementation
- ▶ Develop implementation strategy with training and technical assistance delivery to the SCT

Contact Information for the OJP Diagnostic Center

Your Requesting Community Leaders:

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